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EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1859.

The French Spoliation Bill.
Passed the Senate, on Monday, after an able debate on its merits, principally conducted by Mr. Crittenden for the bill, and Mr. Jeff. Davis against it, by the following vote:

YEAS--Messrs. Bates, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Chesnut, Clark, Clingman, Collier, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Foot, Foster, Hamilton, Hammond, Houston, Pearce, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Tamm, and Wilson--28.

Mr. Kennedy subsequently stated that he had been called from his seat, but it had been his intention not only to vote for this bill, but to speak on the subject.

The bill has now to try its fate in the House of Representatives. Should it pass both Houses, it will probably not be re-passed this time by the President.

"Acquiring Cuba."

Mr. Sillidell introduced into the Senate, a bill, "making an appropriation to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba," which has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This bill goes on to say that whereas the geographical position of the Island of Cuba invests it with a commanding influence over the large and annually increasing trade, foreign and coastwise, of the Mississippi valley; and whereas that Island, in its existing colonial condition and proximity to the United States, must continue a source of injury and annoyance, endangering the friendly relations between Spain and the United States, by aggressions of its local authority upon the commerce and citizens of the United States, and for which ready redress can only be had by circuitous demands on Spain; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress, and in accordance with the views of the President as the last means of settling existing difficulties, and of removing all cause of future disturbance between the two countries, it is expedient that negotiations for the purchase of that Island by the United States from Spain should be renewed; and whereas, in the prosecution of such negotiations, it may possibly happen that an expenditure of money may be called for by the stipulations of any treaty which may be entered into, and the same is hereby appropriated to enable the President to conclude a treaty with Spain for the purchase of the Island of Cuba, &c., with a proviso that if there be not sufficient money in the Treasury, the President is authorized, within twelve months from the passage of the act, to borrow on the credit of the United States, \$300,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury to cause certificates of stock to be issued for amount borrowed, bearing an interest not exceeding five per cent., and redeemable in not less than twelve years nor more than twenty years. No certificate to be issued for less than \$1,000.

Speeches were made in the House of Representatives, on Monday, in Committee of the Whole, on the Pension Bill, on Cuban and Central American affairs, on Black Republicanism and Democracy--these speeches occupying most of the time of the session--and none of them of interest or importance to the country. The prospect, under such a state of things, is blue for business! Mr. Phelps endeavored to procure evening sessions, exclusively for speech-making, but objection was offered, and he failed to effect his object.

Mr. Anderson, of Mo., in his speech in the House of Representatives, on Monday, on Foreign Affairs, went in for strong measures against Spain, Mexico, &c.--for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty--for enforcing what is called the Monroe doctrine--and for "establishing our preponderance in the affairs of this continent." Generally, for "fifty-four forty or fight."

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, has offered a joint resolution in the House of Representatives, requesting the President to interpose in behalf of the restoration to its parents of the Jewish child Mortara. Notice not having been given of the introduction of the resolution, it was not acted on, but the mover gave notice of his intended re-introduction thereof on some early day.

The Washington States says that in consequence of the exposures made and the retrenchments recommended by Gen. Bo. man, the Superintendent of the Public Printing, he has been assailed by some of the adherents of the President with clamor and attempts to expel him from office.

Zuloaga having been deposed in Mexico, and Gen. Robles placed at the head of affairs--if there is any head to anything in that distracted country--the question is, what next? What is Robles to do?

The Washington States rebukes Mr. Joshua Giddings for his course in the debate in the House of Representatives, the other day, in reference to Texas. It says, Mr. G. is always anxious to make mischief.

We are sorry to say the Africa brings us no intelligence of the missing steamer *Weser*. The City of Manchester, from Liverpool, on the 22d, ought to have reported herself before this.

Hon. Nimrod Strickland has become the Editor in chief of the *Pennsylvania*.

The Union advocates the bill before Congress, for repealing the Fishing Bounties.

The tobacco crop of Ohio for the current year, is estimated to be worth \$3,000,000.

The Agricultural Convocation is still sitting in Washington.

The Fountain in the Capitol grounds is to have an enlarged basin.

Mr. President Tyler is at Norfolk.

News of the Day.

"To show the very age and body of the times."

The bark *Elia Reed* arrived on Saturday from St. Jago de Cuba, having on board sixty men, being part of a large number that left New York on the 17th of November last, for St. Jago de Cuba, to work on a railroad. They contracted to work for twenty dollars a month and found, with a free passage there and back; and to remain six months on the island. On arriving out the operatives were told that the pay was to be six shillings a day, they to find themselves in provisions and clothing. Refusing to work on such terms, the most of them were without the means to provide food and clothing, and have returned in a destitute condition. Many of them were imprisoned in Cuba until they could leave the country.

H. P. Clappney, of New Jersey, H. B. Stafford, of New York, Lewis Stark, of New York, John A. Walker, and Joseph Parker, of New Hampshire, and several others, write to the St. Louis Republican of their sufferings on the way to California. After crossing the Del Norte they turned back to Albuquerque, where they met a party who had been attacked by the Mojave Indians. They describe their sufferings on the return journey as very severe. On reaching Albuquerque their wants were relieved by contributions from Army officers, the Masons, Old Fellows, and Americans resident there.

The Theatre Francaise, at Paris, has given up the old custom which prevailed even before the time of Moliere, of striking three blows on the stage to give notice that the performance were about to commence. The ringing of a bell is substituted. The stick used for the purpose deserves a place in an antiquarian museum. It gave the signal for the curtain to rise on the performance of *Tartuffe*, and all the comedies of Moliere and all the tragedies of Racine were produced on the boards of the Theatre Francaise. This *bateau de comediens* is a simple broomstick!

The emigrant ship *Isaac Wright*, of 1,500 tons, was on the 23d ult., partially destroyed by fire, while lying in the Mersey, bound for New York. The Liverpool Times says:--There were between 200 and 300 passengers on board, and the destruction of these may be more readily imagined than described--a considerable portion of them being females, many with infants in their arms. One or two other steamers quickly arrived alongside the vessel, including the *Conqueror*, and every assistance was afforded. The passengers were got on board the tug, and a large portion of them scarcely half-dressed.

They have a "gallery" in New York, at the headquarters of the police, of a practical use. It consists of the heads of three hundred thieves, rogues, and vagabonds, known to the police as such. On Monday, a man who had recently been robbed of a gold watch and its appendages, valued at \$160, in Jersey city, recognised the countenance of the depredator among the portraits. A policeman was sent for the original, whose real presence at once demonstrated the fidelity of the artist and the justice of the suspicion. The man who sat for the portrait was placed in duress until he could be traced.

The New York City Inspector's report states that there were 391 deaths in the city during the past week; a decrease of nine as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and four more than occurred during the corresponding week of 1858. Of the whole number 276 were of ten years of age and under, and 68 inmates of the public institutions. Consumption yields the largest item in the list, and then comes infantile convulsions and marasmus, and next, dropsy in the head.

Hon. Theodore Atkinson, formerly one of the most wealthy men in New Hampshire, and who died at Portsmouth, in 1799, left a legacy of about one thousand dollars to the Episcopal Church at Portsmouth to be expended in broad to be distributed on Sunday to the poor of the parish. This distribution, however, more than a dollar value in broad, every Sabbath, has been regularly made for about sixty years.

A statue of St. Peter, modeled after one at Rome, was raised last week to one of the niches in front of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Peter, at Philadelphia, in presence of a large number of persons. The figure is seven feet high, and made of Acadia freestone. A statue of St. Paul, of similar size, will soon be raised to a contiguous niche.

A few days since a notorious desperado named Tom Middleton, the dread of the quiet citizens of the counties of Texas, bordering on Louisiana, was arrested in the latter State, and taken to Bastrop, Texas. While the sheriff was taking measures to secure him in jail, a number of citizens took him about a mile out of town and hung him.

The Albany Standard states that a certain Railroad Company lately employed a female to watch a suspected conductor, and she pretended to be crazy, and would stick to the train. She put on in her dress for every passenger, and soon showed the conductor short in his cash account.

Sanchez, the human tiger, whose atrocities in New York, we have already noted, has not yet been arrested. It is believed he has been dodging about the city disguised in female apparel; at all events the police are in keen chase of him, and he cannot long escape arrest.

Lieutenant J. Howard March, of the United States Navy, died on board the sloop *Relief*, on the 21st of December last, while the vessel was on her way from Aspinwall to New York. His remains were brought to New York.

Senator Douglas appeared in the Senate on Monday morning, for the first time this session, soon after the reading of the journal. There was some applause in the galleries.

Santa Anna the ex-Dictator of Mexico, has recently purchased an estate on the Island of St. Thomas for \$40,000. His wife disgusted with his brutalities, has left him and gone to Havana.

So plenty is game at the West, that one firm in Chicago contracted to send 100,000 pounds of quail and prairie chickens to the East, this season, and has already exceeded that amount.

The city of London was first lighted with gas in 1817, and it was not until 1823 that the streets of New York were illuminated by the new universal light giver.

John Mars, of Mechanicsville, N. Y., has been arrested, charged with an extensive robbery of the mails at the post-office of that place.

Two Colonial bishops are about to give evidence before Prince Napoleon's negro immigration commission.

The Tuscan police continues its visits in Jewish families in order to ascertain whether or any Christian domestics are kept by them.

The Mortara family has received a definite answer to its memorial, that "baptism once administered cannot be revoked."

The Rosetta Stone.

Among the most beautiful and interesting contributions lately made to antiquarian literature, is a work on this remarkable monument, just published in a limited number in this city, and executed entirely by three young gentlemen, members of the Philadelphia Society, a literary association attached to the University of Pennsylvania. The history of the celebrated "Rosetta Stone"--the key to those wonderful researches which have opened to us a knowledge of the hidden mysteries of the Egyptian hieroglyphics--is probably known to most of our readers. It is a large tablet of black basalt, which was discovered underground, by a French military officer, when making some excavations near Rosetta, in Egypt, when that country was occupied by the French. On the retreat of their army it came into the possession of the English, and was taken by General Turner to England, where it forms a conspicuous and interesting object among the various treasures of the British Museum.

On the tablet is engraved, in small but very distinct and clear letters, a transcript of the Egyptian priesthood deriving divine honors to the king Ptolemy Epiphanes, in grateful commemoration of benefits conferred upon them. It was made about the year 196 before Christ. The decree is inscribed upon the tablet three times in succession, in the three languages then used in Egypt--the Hieroglyphic, or that of the priesthood; the Demotic, or that of the people; and the Greek, which had been to some extent introduced by the Ptolemies. Each inscription is a translation of the other, though not always exactly literal.

It has been mainly by the investigation of this remarkable tablet, and by means of comparisons between its inscriptions and those on other Egyptian monuments, patiently and skillfully continued through the last fifty years, by various philologists, especially Champollion, that a knowledge has been acquired of the sacred language of ancient Egypt in which are written, in lasting and still perfect characters engraved in stone, the innumerable records of a remote antiquity, and which have presented themselves to the eye of every traveller in Egypt. On the tablet a statue in plaster was presented, not long since, by the Rev. Theo. K. Conrad of this city, to the Philadelphia Society of the University of Pennsylvania; and that society appointed three of its members, Charles R. Hale, S. Huntington Jones, and Henry Morton, then students and now graduates of the University, to prepare translations of the three inscriptions, and to engrave them on stone. The beautiful volume to which we have alluded is the result of this commission. *Philadelphia American.*

Friends of Gov. Wier.

The annexed extract we take from a letter, said to be written from Washington City, to the *Philadelphia Southern Monitor*. The writer, after alluding to the several candidates likely to be before the Charleston Convention for nomination, thus speaks of our present Governor:

"I could never find in history any ground for the denunciation of Caesar, or justification of his murder. He desired no crown, for thrones were his footstool and kings his lackeys. His achievements, his justice, and his clemency, were never questioned even by his enemies."

"Caesar's equal in courage, in fortitude, in firmness, in wisdom, in clemency, in genius, in everything to add lustre to his country and his time, Henry A. Wise, has been named for the Presidency in 1860 by millions of his admiring countrymen in all sections of the Confederacy. He is the man for the time and the crisis. Without and within, at home and abroad, he is just the comprehensive intellect to cope with foreign cabinets, and to preserve the integrity of the Union. With such a spirit directing the affairs of the government, there would be no doubt or preparation in our diplomacy. In our domestic affairs, the demon spirit of sectionalism would be banished or annihilated, and every interest in the State, agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, would enjoy a season of unexampled prosperity. Such is the man who has been brought forward by his friends for the Presidency. He is now in the field. Those who follow his fortunes, will urge his nomination at Charleston without the slightest fear of the result."

"What other Democrat could be elected? And if elected, what other Democrat would suffice for the crisis? Not one. Give us a man who never failed a friend, or flinched a foe. We will have him. If he lives he will be the President, and if he dies he will live in history."

We are pleased to notice this compliment to Gov. Wise, and are prepared to endorse its sentiments. Gov. Wise is eminently the man for the impending crisis, and we expect, in 1860, to find him in the bosom of the Democratic Union, and in the ranks of the patriotic and fearless champion of Democracy, and the national party of the country will make a gallant fight for the Union and the Constitution. *Charleston (Va.) Spirit of Jefferson.*

Loss of the Ship Margaret Tyson.

Suffering and Death. The brig *Azar*, at Provincetown, from Fayal, brings home John Kennedy, a man picked off the house of the ship *Margaret Tyson*, before reported lost. He states that the ship capsized in a gale on Saturday, the 9th of the month last. She lay on her beam ends till Sunday morning, and was then settling fast, when Captain Morris called the men aft and told them to look out for themselves, as he should remain and go down with the ship. She soon had every appearance of sinking. There were six persons on board, and three had been blown by the wind during the night, and the sixth was launched safely. Five of the men jumped into her, when she capsized by a heavy sea. Four men got on her bottom, and the fifth (the man saved) caught a rope and hauled himself on board the ship. He afterwards swam for the ship's house, which had become detached from the wreck. He found two of the crew upon it, and was afterwards joined by two more. The ship had then entirely disappeared. Two men died from exposure, a third being blown overboard the night day, and jumped overboard. The fourth died two days before Kennedy was picked up, by the schooner *Dread*. He says he sustained life by catching seven small fish with his hands, at various times, and occasionally caught water when it rained.

Sad Death of a Lady.

Boston, Jan. 10.--Mrs. Warren Fisher, daughter of Dr. Winslow Lewis, died yesterday from injuries received on Wednesday last. On the day mentioned Mrs. Fisher was shopping in Haverhill Co. store, in Sumner street, and was inspecting some goods in the back part of the building, which is lighted above by heavy glass plates. While she was thus occupied, an avalanche of snow and ice fell from the roof of the store, and striking upon the glass, broke a number of the panes into innumerable pieces, one of which, pointed and keen as a razor, penetrated the lady's right side, between her hip and lower rib, cutting through clothing and flesh, and inflicting a frightful wound, and to such depth that a portion of her intestines protruded. The hemorrhage was fearful, but no time was lost in sending her to the doctor's residence, where she remained till death, at an end to her sufferings. What makes the accident still more distressing, the lady was within a few weeks of her confinement.

News from Utah.

We have Utah papers up to the 8th of December. The reports by the recent mails of a probable early rupture between the Mormons and the Gentiles, gain no confirmation by this arrival. Ex-Governor Young had a subpoena served upon him to attend as a witness in the case of Barry vs. Ferguson, before the District Court. Judge Sinclair, "courtly" informed Governor Young that his attendance would not be required until his testimony should be called for when he would be notified to that effect. This politeness on the part of the Judge is very politely acknowledged. "But Governor Young, having held himself in readiness to answer the subpoena, continued to the 3d instant, promptly to the court, and he was not a moment out of business might be charged to neglect upon his part, nor any circumstance occur to cause the Judge to regret having extended a highly appreciated courtesy."

The news says:--"It affords much pleasure to commend the good order maintained in his court by Judge Sinclair, and to coincide with the deserved compliment paid to the dignity of the Court by Mr. Ferguson, in his remarks at the bar on Monday last."

The folks in the mountains seemed to be visited with a severe cold and stormy weather in the beginning of December. On the 2d, the wind prevailed throughout the day and the night, doing much damage. Houses were unroofed in Farmington and Baileys (Sessions's settlement). On Big Canyon creek the east gable end of the cell house of the penitentiary were blown off, the gable end of a barn (killing a cow) and the gables of a tannery in course of erection. The same evening a man was frozen to death within his room, in ordinary weather, of six or ten families. Rumors of several deaths by freezing were in circulation, but the departure of the mail they had neither been confirmed nor contradicted.

Besides the lives of stock, there is threatening the lives of stock, there is some apprehension of scarcity of breadstuffs, and an extraordinary supply of beefs being quartered upon them for the winter.

Late Foreign News.

A very important debate took place in the Senate of the Spanish Cortes, on the subject of the present state of the relations of that country towards Mexico, on the occasion of presenting a reply to the speech from the throne. General Prim moved an amendment to the address, in reply, as far as it related to Mexico.

The Archduke Constantine, of Russia, had visited Napoleon in Paris, and great interest was attached to the event by the politicians of other countries.

The emancipationists had had a complete triumph in Russia, and the plan of the Czar was carried into effect.

The Prussian government had renounced its jurisdiction over its subjects in the Danubian Principalities.

A special meeting of the European and American Steam Company had been held in London. The proceedings of the company with Messrs. Crocker & Co. were detailed, and it appeared that the accounts, showing a balance of £24,000 in the company, of which £20,000 had been paid, are under arbitration.

Complaints were made in London that the late rapid run of the Prince Albert to Galway was not fairly computed by the owners, and that it was not so quick as asserted.

Lieutenant Higginson, of the British navy, famous for his opposition to the Atlantic cable, was committed to Newgate for assaulting Alderman Salomons in London.

A number of the Irish revolutionists were held for trial on charge of sedition.

The Society of Friends in England.

The members of the Society of Friends in England, have consented to certain alterations in their code of discipline. They have abolished what the old Puritans would have called "the self-denying ordinance." The old distinction between Orthodox and Heretodox members of the sect has been swept away. Heretofore the Orthodox Quakers of England have forbidden the young men and maidens belonging to the Society, to marry into Heretodox Quaker families,--or, indeed, into any other families than those of their own persuasion. They disapproved the association, they suffered a penalty--they were "read out of meeting." But Love is stronger than formulas, and young men and maidens did not hesitate which course to follow, when the question to be decided was between broken rules and broken hearts. But this is by no means the only innovation that has been determined upon. Another clause in the "discipline," which relates to "plainness of apparel," has been stricken out, leaving Friends at liberty to discard the sober drabs, greys, and browns, they have been accustomed to wear for more than two centuries, and to adopt the conventional costume, the broad-brimmed hat, the plain frock, and the coat profusely called "shad-bellied." Even plainness of speech, it is reported, is to be no longer exacted. The "thou" and "thee," and the use of Christian names in addressing persons, even of title and dignity, are no more to be regarded as distinctive traits of the followers of George Fox and Wm. Penn. And yet, there was a homely familiarity in this mode of address, which had the effect of placing strangers singularly at ease when mixing, for the first time, with members of the Society of Friends. The changes in the old "discipline," indicate far more than a simple surrender of antiquated formulas--*Richmond Exchange.*

The Lumber Trade.

The almost total absence of snow, thus far, during the winter, has led many to apprehend that the stock of lumber for 1859 will be quite limited. Inasmuch as the mills can not lay down a large stock of lumber, for in addition to the prospect of a very short crop of logs for next year's cutting, the quantity of dry lumber now in the hands of manufacturers is stated to be less than has been known in this month for the last six years. Serious doubts are entertained by lumbermen about being able to get in any logs, unless an unusual quantity of snow should yet fall. In consequence of these unfavorable prospects, the price of lumber has already advanced 82, and holders show but little disposition to sell.

Some years since, when Mr. B. B. King was a constable of Richmond county, he one day visited the house of Capt. Doshields, at which occasion Mrs. D., becoming surprised at some message brought by a servant, exclaimed:--"Gracious King! Mr. King replied instantly, with lively emphasis, "No Madame, not 'Gracious' King but Burgess King." Mrs. Doshields said: "Sir, I beg your pardon. 'Gracious King' is a great expression with me," and since Mr. B. B. King, our friend, has been known by the name of "Gracious King?" *Tripp's Appeal Southern.*

Lapland Reindeer Travel.

Bayard Taylor, in his lecture on Lapland, thus speaks of reindeer travel:--
"A more bleak and dismal region than the greater part of Lapland could not be imagined, except when the noisome sky of winter covers it with a mantle of crimson and gold. Here, however, God has made the home of one animal, without which human life would be impossible. What the camel is to the Arab, the reindeer is to the Lap. He is created especially for service in the snow, as the camel was for journeys over the sand. He is not much bigger than a large Newfoundland dog, and a strong man could easily lift him. His muscular strength is not great, yet he has a vast deal of endurance. His hoof is divided into two compartments, like that of the camel, so that it scurries out and covers a large surface when he puts it down, the parts springing together as he lifts it up again. This peculiarity, combined with his lightness of body, prevents him from sinking into the snow."

From this animal the Lap obtains his clothes, tent, thread, needles, meat, milk, butter, cheese, the handles of his knives, in fact, everything he uses, except his musket and a little coffee.

But of all perverse, obstinate, stupid animals, the reindeer stands at the head. Although he has been so long domesticated, he has not increased in sagacity. The reindeer and the gazelle may become familiar with the presence of man, but they never show the least degree of affection for him; and the same is true of the reindeer. All he knows is to jump and run when he is harnessed, and turn round and stand still whenever he chooses to do so. His speed has been greatly exaggerated. There are few reindeer in Lapland that will travel fifteen miles an hour, but there are a great many that will go one hundred and twenty miles in twenty-four hours.

To drive a reindeer in the little canoe-like sledges is like undertaking to drive a sturgeon in a rough sea. It is no easy matter to retain one's balance. If you are a new hand, your first sensation is a perfect blank, for you find yourself held downward in a snow drift. [Laughter and applause.] After a series of such experiments you at last succeed in keeping your balance, even when descending, and guiding the animal, but you cannot prevent him from jumping round, and starting at you with most provoking coquetry, as much as to say, "what are you going to do about it?" There is nothing to do but to turn him round, start him again, and take your chance of jumping into the sledges he runs. The animal shows no recognition of his master, except that he will allow him to approach him more easily than he will anybody else. This is the extent of his affection.

The sagacity with which the deer pick out the hidden path upon the snow, was astonishing. On the snow-covered plains every wind lifts up the burrows, and the traveller is drifting upon a pathless sea. The leading deer, driven by a careful Lap, picks out the concealed trail as easily as a pioneer follows the track; or if he has it now and then crosses backward and forward till he strikes it again. Behind him glides the little caravan in single file, silent and strange as a procession of phantoms. There is nothing to be heard but the breathing of the deer, and the slight crunching sound of the sledge upon the snow; as you sit in the uncertain twilight a strange and subtle enchantment comes over you, and you doubt your own identity.

"Am I?" you ask, "the man who once lectured before literary societies, to large and intelligent audiences? [Laughter and applause.] Do I inhabit the same earth where steamboats exist and ysters are opened, renewed laughter, and where women's rights conventions are held?"

The Government Finances.

The wheels of the government must be kept in motion. The President takes the ground that Congress, having had a full exposition of the condition and wants of the treasury, ought to originate and carry through a measure for the supply of deficiencies in the revenue, without waiting for a distinct application from him. But if Congress do not take efficient measures before the 1st of February to supply the treasury, he will send in a special message advising them of the necessity to which he may be driven of calling the next Congress together, in special session. A special recommendation from the President of a loan, would perhaps tend to defeat the measure; at least no specific measure would derive strength from the President's recommendation.

The Pacific railway and the French spoliation suits will serve to amuse and employ the Senate for two weeks, while the House will have enough to do in forwarding the appropriation bills. The Treasury will be supplied by the treasury by loan, Treasury notes, or an increase of the rates of duties will not come up in the House before February. It is thought that authority must ultimately be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the Treasury notes which have been paid in, for this would be an immediate resource, without the delay which would attend the negotiation of a new loan in any form. It will be hardly possible at this session to pass any bill which may be for the existing year, and many even of those may be postponed or reduced. *Correspondent of New York Commercial.*

The Spirits in Trouble.

The classic poet tells us that the sorrows of Thebes and Ariadne were short-lived. They both found new afflictions in a remarkably brief space of time. They were among the first of the free lovers, and had the best mythological authority for their capers. Things have not changed a great deal since that day, so far as the errors and weakness of frail humanity are concerned. Regard, for example, the deserted Ariadne of the moment--Mrs. Cora V. L. Hatch--and the Theban who lately shared her sorrows and refused to provide her with proper undergarments. Ariadne has so far recovered as to put in a petition for a divorce, and to recommence her spiritual sojourn at fifteen cents per head, (see report in another column), while Thebes has sought shelter in so sequestered a spot that even the Herald failed to reach him. Our readers will remember that the forsaken one, Dr. Hatch, wrote to us from the seclusion of the county of Coos, in the State of New Hampshire, offering to furnish a series of articles exposing the humbugs and corrupt practices of the spiritualists. He had been ten years in the business, and knew all about it. Having made all he could by it, he was willing to blow up the whole concern, as the slaver scuttles his vessel after the cargo is landed. Always anxious to give the public information, we accepted the Doctor's offer, and told him to send along the documents. It is evident, from a letter that the Doctor, in the benighted region of the county of Coos, in the State of New Hampshire, never saw the police invitation to him to march through the columns of the Herald. *New York Herald.*

The Split in the Democratic Party.

From the extraordinary article on "James Buchanan," from the Chicago Times (the home organ of Mr. Douglas), our readers will perceive that our opinions concerning the irreconcilable schism of the democratic party on the rock of the slavery question, are fully sustained. With the return of the news at Chicago of the reelection of Mr. Douglas to the Senate, the journal in question frankly declared that an "unwillingness to enlarge a political contest in which our friends had a deep personal interest, has for many months restrained us from that free and candid expression of our judgment of the acts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, that we would like to have given our readers," but that at length "the action of the Legislature yesterday has removed the last possible excuse for silence on our part," and so the hitherto masked battery is opened in the most serious manner, as James Buchanan, N. Y. Herald.

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THE SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY. From the extraordinary article on "James Buchanan," from the Chicago Times (the home organ of Mr. Douglas), our readers will perceive that our opinions concerning the irreconcilable schism of the democratic party on the rock of the slavery question, are fully sustained. With the return of the news at Chicago of the reelection of Mr. Douglas to the Senate, the journal in question frankly declared that an "unwillingness to enlarge a political contest in which our friends had a deep personal interest, has for many months restrained us from that free and candid expression of our judgment of the acts of the administration of Mr. Buchanan, that we would like to have given our readers," but that at length "the action of the Legislature yesterday has removed the last possible excuse for silence on our part," and so the hitherto masked battery is opened in the most serious manner, as James Buchanan, N. Y. Herald.

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